

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Arabia Off Cape Race.

## British Opinions of the Situation in the United States.

## Debate in Parliament on Putting Canada in a State of Defence.

## No More Troops to be Sent from England.

## Slight Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Active and Advancing.

LONDON, July 26, 1862.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool July 26, via Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The arrival of the Arabia is one week later than those already to hand.

**Great Britain.**  
BRITISH VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN ON THE PENINSULA—RELATIVE FOR THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS—DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA—THE CANADIANS MUST TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES, ETC.

The London Times editorially contends that the reverse of General McClellan has changed every thing beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied by the federals. The Northerners who are so full, are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on the immense evil ordered by the President must actually be made; but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New York correspondent of the London Times declares that in eleven days only fifteen thousand men had come forward to volunteer, in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest society has borne the wasting away of the army with comparative equanimity; but the rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Both Northerners must come forward in their own person and fight in the ranks, or the scheme of conquest will be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over, and in a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The London Times also has a special despatch announcing that McClellan was to be superseded by Halleck.

The Army and Navy Gazette is of opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In the House of Commons on the 24th the bill making provision, by means of rates in aid, &c., to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, was further debated, and read a second time. Some of the speakers advocated a loan rather than increased rates.

In the House of Lords, 25th, the bill providing for continued fortification works was debated and read a second time.

In the House of Commons the same evening Mr. Adair, in directing attention to the state of the defence in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a distinct statement from the government was reached as to what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the ministers considered that that colony was or was not exposed to danger?

Mr. Mills believed that the discussion recently had by the British Parliament in reference to the militia did not represent the feeling of the Canadian people.

Sir De la Roche did not think that there was any immediate danger of any invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project. If the population of Canada was free to itself it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops.

Mr. Roebuck said that the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of the greatest importance to England. We ought to show them that we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the affair of the Trent was treated by the American government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of peaceful relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily relinquish war with England. He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for strengthening the militia; but he did not think that was any ground for sending out reinforcements. With regard to the relations with Canada, he looked forward without apprehension or regret to the period when the might become an independent State; but he hoped England would not cast Canada loose or send her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence.

Mr. Russell thought England, in its dealings with its colonies, must look to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents and resources of the governors placed over them. He protested against the discussion of Canadian politics in the British Commons. It was more respectful to the people of Canada that we should assume that the vote of her Parliament represented the opinion of the colony. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by her Majesty's government in sending eight thousand troops to Canada, far in excess of what was required for the purpose of maintaining the peace and order of the colony, and led to the unfortunate state of affairs which has since prevailed.

Lord Palmerston regretted that the strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to give provision for their defence in case of invasion. At the same time he did not concur with Mr. Russell that the result was produced by the steps which the government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the colony. Looking at the state of North America at that time, the despatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has now sent all the troops she could to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to make whatever provision requisite to protect the colonies from invasion.

The subject was then dropped.

The London Daily News says it will be an unfortunate thing if England aids Canada as well as the rest of North America to her list of enemies. The News then strongly expresses the course of the Times to bring about such a result.

The steamer Modern Greece, which fell into the hands of the rebel blockade squadron while attempting to run the blockade, was owned by Mr. Parsons, of H. H. and was insured at Lloyd's at twenty-five guineas premium.

The steamer Indian Empire, late of the Gateway line, had been destroyed by fire in the Thames.

**France.**  
It is represented that the Oriental element in French politics is in favor of the Unionists, while the Imperialists are for the Confederates.

Admiral de la Graviere embarked on the 23d of July on board of the frigate Normandie for Mexico.

A steamer Bourne was quiet and steady at 48. 45c. for the rates.

**Italy.**  
The New York Herald gives currency to the report that President Grant had declined to disembark with six thousand volunteers on the Italian coast. In consequence of this,

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## WAR GAZETTE.

## OFFICIAL.

## Telegraph Operators to Be Free from Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

Ordered—That, the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines, at the date of the order calling for three hundred thousand men, be exempt from military duty so long as they remain in such service.

By order of THE PRESIDENT.  
EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

**EFFECT OF THE ORDER FOR DRAFTING TROOPS.**  
The new order for drafting three hundred thousand militia, in addition to the three hundred thousand volunteers previously called for, is hailed as an evidence of the earnestness with which the administration has entered upon the prosecution of the war. It has begotten a greater confidence in the result than has been felt for months.

The drafting proposition has already occasioned a general search for exemptions among those who areaverse or afraid to shoulder the musket. Many who have long claimed citizenship are now asserting their foreign allegiance, with a view to claim exemption as subjects of a foreign power.

The portion of the recent order which provides for promotions for meritorious service in the field is regarded as an important step in the right direction.

One of the chief causes of delay in filling the quota of volunteers in some localities is the fact that, from favoritism or political purposes, the commissions in the new regiments have been bestowed upon men who know nothing about the management of soldiers, instead of their being conferred upon men who have seen service and gained experience in the field. The appointment of the latter would inspire confidence and greatly facilitate enlistment. It is hoped that the execution of this order will do away with the old fogey regulation, which has prevailed in the Adjutant General's office, prohibiting the promotion to a commissioned officer over twenty-eight years old. In both the regular army and volunteers there are many men competent to command who have the distinction themselves and earned promotion by gallant conduct; but this peace establishment regulation bars their promotion if they happen to be over twenty-eight, although they may be in the prime of life and most valuable as officers.

**PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITY.**  
It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosure of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the administration. It was months ago charged or believed that through rebel spies in Washington the enemy was in the constant receipt of most valuable knowledge not known to the loyal public. But only a few government officials, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now see the possession of information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

**GENERAL BURNIDE'S MOVEMENTS.**  
General Burnside has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by the sole act of his own, announce his exact locality.

**OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.**  
The following volunteer officers have been dismissed from the service—First Lieutenant Charles A. Dorr, Forty-fifth New York Volunteers; Major James M. Dewitt and Captain Thomas H. Peto, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major J. H. Richardson, Seventh Michigan Volunteers; Captain Joseph I. Bradley and Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thompson, Fifth New York Volunteers; Quartermaster Joseph Y. Yates, Sixty-second New York Volunteers; Lieutenant William F. Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant Joseph F. Lodge, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant H. E. Everts, Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Charles C. Grig, Second Vermont Volunteers; Lieutenant Charles H. Chandler, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Charles H. Gilman, Seventh Maine Volunteers; Captain C. S. Uthack, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry; Captain E. Hobart, Fourth New York Volunteers.

**ARREST OF DISLOYALISTS.**  
Eleven arrests were made at Fairfax Court House, on Friday last, of parties known to be secessionists, three of whom were charged with having in their possession horses branded "U. S." The balances were charged only with treason, and arrested in pursuance of General Pope's order. The parties were all conveyed to Manassas, where they will have an opportunity of proving their loyalty by subscribing to the test oath and returning to their homes, or else be conveyed across our lines.

Last week a man named McCracken was arrested in Potomac County, Virginia, and brought up to the city and sent to the Old Capitol. McCracken is an engineer in the rebel army, and it is said he had the plan of Fort Darling, on the James river, and superintended its construction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and while visiting near Fredericksburg, was captured. He had on his person a number of letters from various prominent rebels, among them a characteristic one from Governor Smith, of Virginia.

On Saturday night two prominent citizens of Baltimore were arrested in Alexandria, on board of the steamer Planter, on its arrival from that city. They were charged with uttering treasonable sentiments, hurrahing for Jefferson Davis, and other very treasonable like conduct.

Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Jesse Higgins, near Potomac, Montgomery county, Maryland, and arrested him. He was brought to the city at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Old Capitol by the Provost Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the rebels and forwarding recruits to the rebel army, by sending them across the Potomac, thence via Front Royal to the rebel lines.

**THE FORMATION OF NEGRO ASSOCIATIONS IN WASHINGTON.**  
The National Republican denies the truth of the paragraph in the Evening Star, "that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and a mob by the laboring classes of white men." The Republican says the story is a pure fiction.

**FABRICATED SOLDIERS MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE.**  
About forty of the soldiers recently pardoned from the penitentiary, under the provisions of the act of Congress to that effect, were yesterday mustered into the Nineteenth Indiana regiment, and were taken to the Soldiers' Rest, near the depot, whence they were to be forwarded to the regiment to-day, but last night they made their escape. They were picked up by the Provost Marshal, and were taken to the city, and have already been arrested.

**PRINTING THE TAX STATEMENTS.**  
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow determine the contracts for engraving, printing and preparing the various tax statements.

**EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER.**  
The intensely hot weather of the last few days is driving out of town all who can get away. Washington begins to wear its wonted dog appearance.

**THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE GULF.**  
There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward had made strong remonstrance to the French government against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a formidable fleet, nor has any other such action as represented been taken in the premises.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.**  
Mr. Duncan, originally from South Carolina, but now known as a prominent citizen of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover.

**SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.**  
Last week Lieutenant Raymond, with a portion of his company, went to the Union Hotel, corner of Thirteenth and a half street and the avenue, and, in spite of the resistance of one of the proprietors that his place had

already been searched, proceeded to give the house a complete overhauling. In one room, which was said to contain private matters, the guard found and seized a large quantity of government property.

**INSTRUCTION OF THE POINT AND CAMPS.**  
The President to-day, accompanied by Secretary Seward and General Sturgis, inspected the forts and camps on the south side of the Potomac. He was enthusiastically received by all the troops at all points of the route, and with the usual salutes of cannon.

**THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVAS IN VIRGINIA.**  
John A. Kasson, Esq., having been nominated a candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of Iowa, left the city Monday to enter upon the canvass. General Sumner has been placed temporarily in charge of the position just vacated by the former as First Assistant Postmaster General.

**STATIONERY CONTRACT AWARDED.**  
William A. Wheeler, of New York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery.

**THE CENSUS REPORT.**  
The preliminary report of the census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of a week.

## INTERESTING FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., August 1, 1862.

A bold officer, with an escort consisting of a few men, was fired on by a small party of guerrillas on Wednesday night, and in the immediate vicinity of a house guarded by some of our troops. The shots were harmless.

The route between Front Royal and Winchester had to be abandoned for trains and travel, except under a strong escort, so troublesome have the guerrillas become, and they are now transferring their deeds of heroism to this side.

Belle Boyd, who is said to have recently visited Winchester under the auspices of some of her federal parents, has at last been arrested and taken to Winchester, preparatory to some further action. Why she has been permitted thus long to roam at large, well known as she was to our troops, no one can conceive. Not many months ago she was arrested in Winchester, with numerous contraband letters, and paroled to return to Front Royal. This parole she has probably broken on every favorable opportunity, and is reported to have boasted frequently to our officers of her holding communication with the enemy. This assertion is not doubted; as several paroled prisoners have resided there, besides it being a very favorable point to receive and dispatch Southern mail from, and our movements in that vicinity having been evidently faithfully transmitted by some one. It is stated that on the occasion of her recent arrest a collection of papers and documents was found in her possession fully corroborating her atrocious conduct.

General Greaves' scout last night brought in three prisoners from the guerrillas, who are returned rebel soldiers, according to their own confession. The object of the scouting party was to examine a reported mountain pathway north of Thornton's Gap, where the rebels were said to communicate between Loralay valley and this region, as well as to rout any predatory bands found there. The enterprise was successful.

The removal of General Hatch from this corps to the command of an infantry brigade causes much regret. Our cavalry, which was consolidated under him, had improved in their tactics and discipline, and had become a most useful and important adjunct. He is regarded as a judicious and brave officer, of many years' experience in the only mode of warfare practicable in this mountainous region, with guerrillas for an enemy.

In pursuance of the President's orders, this forenoon was appropriated to ceremonies in memory of the late ex-President Van Buren. All the infantry and artillery of the second corps, except those on detached service, assembled in an extensive field. The orders were read and general remarks played by the bands. General Banks made a few introductory remarks. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and a battery of Napoleon guns fired the usual salute.

The arrival of Major General Pope was anxiously looked for, but he did not leave his quarters.

Subsequently all the general officers paid their respects to Major General Pope in person, and the interview, it is stated, was an exceedingly pleasant one.

The troops to-day hailed with the greatest joy the arrival here of General Tyler's veteran brigade of Western troops, who performed such heroic acts at the first battle of Winchester.

Major L. H. Crane has been commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the Third Wisconsin regiment, and Captain J. W. Scott is promoted to the majority of the same regiment.

Died, at Little Washington, July 29, Amos Billings, Second Massachusetts regiment, of Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

There are important advices from our advanced posts to-day.

**Our Special Virginia Correspondence.**  
SHREVEPORT, Va., August 1, 1862.

Madison Court House—Colonel Cluseret in Command—When the Court House was Taken Possession of—Union Felling in the Place—Confession—The Trouble of the Rebels—A Fugitive—A Correspondent's Story—The Army—Colonel Cluseret's Order.

I arrived here this evening with Colonel Cluseret, after an absence of eight days. I shall return to the immediate advance to-morrow. We have had no papers for a week at Colonel Cluseret's headquarters, and it is like seeing old familiar faces to read once more papers from the civilized North. I bought a Herald for ten cents; all the other papers sold for five. The Herald is eagerly sought for, and is lent and borrowed as should be every Bible. I have so much to say, and so little time to do it, that I hardly know where to begin. The most important items are from Madison Court House.

Madison Court House is about twenty-seven miles south of Shreveport, and twenty miles north of Gordonsville. I sent you a description of the place last week.

Colonel Cluseret is a man of command in this valley. When I gave you a notice of his military career, a month ago, I was confident that we should again see him in the field. He is a colonel on General McClellan's staff, was detailed to General Fremont's, where he always had command of the advance brigade. He personally shot Ashby. He is the bravest, and I must say, most reckless officer I have seen since the war, and I have been with the army ever since its commencement. I have accompanied him a mile or two ahead of his troops with only five or six cavalry men, and he has proven himself every inch a brave man. The only trouble is that he may be shot, and then there is his command.

He will have charge of a detachment (I cannot say the whole) of the advance throughout the campaign. To-morrow morning General Sigel will ride with him to Creighsville to note the route and country.

The Colonel did not take possession of the Court House till Monday, the 28th of July, although he made two reconnaissance trips on Friday and Saturday previous.

On Saturday, accompanied by Captain Zyzanski, a Belgian; Messrs. Bouchard and Foville, of the Topographical Engineers, and nine men of Company D, Connecticut cavalry, he made a dash through the town, driving fifty rebel cavalry before him. But few shots were fired, and nobody hurt. The rebels sagely thought we had a large force behind. On return to the village the blacks were ordered to the front of the Court House, and "kindly" invited to visit our lines. Twenty-two "colored gentlemen" returned with us to Creighsville.

On Monday, July 28, I gave you an account of the administering of the oath of allegiance. How much Union feeling was there? Not a bit. *Evident* women and sick families, together with two cases of fear, were the only incentives.

I was much pleased with the inhabitants. They were a well informed, and some of them, a highly educated people. The Colonel and staff made their quarters with Mr. A. H. Evans, an old newspaper man. The Colonel, confided horses, bacon, &c., according to General Sigel's and Pope's orders, and much property was taken. Cows were milked by strangers; chickens had no time to drop a last egg or two, and hogs were summoned quickly to stierity. Colonel Cluseret did all in his power to check wanton pilfering.

I think many of the people will suffer for food unless we help them. They quote sugar and coffee \$2.50 for lb., tea \$10 per lb., whiskey \$7 to \$8 per lb.—rations, at that, tobacco is plentiful; matches, none. Mules of the North, pity your white sisters of the South, for not a pin or needle is here. Inhabitants are buying them of soldiers. A paper of pins will bring from 75c. to \$1.25, de.

pending on the size—the smaller the higher. I have seen women putting on aprons while preparing meals, and how do they do it? No pins. They go to the mansepiece, take down a needle and thread, and "catch" it on. I wondered that they did not follow the Yankee fashion, and make them with clean, long strings; but they may be indolgent to tying knots. The people have regularly rebel movements. On Tuesday, the 29th, I accompanied Colonel Cluseret three miles towards Liberty Mills to look after the enemy's pickets. He was accompanied by cavalry and a regiment of infantry. On the previous day fifty rebel cavalry attacked four of our pickets, taking one and pretty well pounding another, when, fearing a force behind, they abandoned the man. The man was a scout, who had a hand to hand encounter, leaving his opponent senseless, and retreating with a hanged eye, bruised jaw and broken shoulder.

We arrested a young man from Madison, who, we found, had left the town, and spent the previous night at Liberty Mills in the rebel camp, and also a man, forty-five years of age, as a hostage for our picket taken, who, the rebels said, they should hang. Cluseret left a letter for them, saying that he should treat the hostages exactly in the same manner as they might treat the federals. The order of Gen. Pope will not be beneficial to the inhabitants, the Union or the rebels. Officers and men are falling sick and dying; "they did not come here to catch niggers."

The Fifth Virginia regiment, now under the command of Captain Lee—the higher officers being detailed or killed—is a good example of this. They were for a time at Church Village, and composed part of Colonel Cluseret's pickets. They were raised in the western part of Virginia, and originally numbered nine hundred men. They represent that they enlisted under the promise that they were not to cross the Alleghenies. They are a new breed, not over four hundred and fifty men strong, doing fatiguing services, standing long and rapid marches like French veterans, but still disgusted by the sight of federal iron-clad cuirassiers to their camp, and, of course, obdiently ready to be a party in the affair. I have a sympathy for such men. They have relatives and friends whom they are obliged to fight, and in their opinion, rebel, many from associations, must uphold the cause of slavery, and it is very obnoxious to their feelings to see the institution interfered with. Mention other noble regiments who share in this sentiment, among them the Sixty-first Ohio, a large and powerful corps, commanded by Colonel Schuch.

What shall we do with the niggers? Some say hang them, but a very few. One was a blacksmith. He shot my horse yesterday, and drove the nails too near together, and broke the harness. Some say hang them, but a very few. One was a blacksmith. He shot my horse yesterday, and drove the nails too near together, and broke the harness. Some say hang them, but a very few. One was a blacksmith. He shot my horse yesterday, and drove the nails too near together, and broke the harness.

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## VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

## The Recent Attack on Gen. McClellan's Camp and the Fleet.

## Reported Defeat of the Union Troops in Alabama.

## Three Thousand Bales of Purchased Cotton Destroyed by Guerrillas.

## Union Transports Burned on the Tennessee River.

## Madisonville, La., Occupied by Our Forces.

## The Rebel Strategy Before Richmond Condemned.

## How the United States Transport Louisa Reeves was Burned.

## OFFICERS OF THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

## REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

## Engagement with the Enemy's Fleet in James River.

(From the Richmond Examiner, August 2.)  
PETERSBURG, August 1, 1862.

A large force of artillery, including many heavy guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggins Point yesterday and sighted, opened on McClellan's fleet and camp this morning at one o'clock. The firing continued for two hours. The enemy's guns expended very freely, doing no damage. At the first round from our guns every light in the fleet was extinguished. Heavy damage is supposed to have been inflicted. The enemy was evidently greatly alarmed. A great crashing was heard in the river, whether from our balls or the vessel colliding is unknown. The entire fleet disappeared this morning at daylight, and such of McClellan's camp as was visible seemingly in great commotion. One man was killed on our side and six wounded—two, belonging to the Page battery, badly—all caused by an accident to our own guns.

PETERSBURG, August 1, P. M.  
The casualties last night were—Wm. F. Patton, of Louisiana, killed; Thomas Farquhar, of Richmond, severely wounded in the thigh; Patrick Graham, of Richmond, slightly in the left shoulder—all of Dabney's battery. Also H. Clacker, of Hanover, both hands mangled and subsequently amputated